

Leek  
District



Urban  
Council.

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*JOINT REPORT*

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Sanitary Inspector

ON THE

*Sanitary Condition of Leek*

**For the Years 1916, 1917, 1918.**



*Mr. Chairman and Members of the Leek  
Urban District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

In placing before you my report for the years 1916, 1917, and 1918 I have endeavoured to follow the suggestions drawn up by the Local Government Board.

VITAL STATISTICS.

*Births.*

The number of Births registered during the year 1916 was 302 which is 64 below the average for the preceding ten years, yielding a rate of 16·1 per 1000. There were 16 still births during the year.

The number of Births registered during the year 1917 was 270 which is 89 below the average for the preceding ten years, yielding a rate of 15·2 per 1000. There were 14 still births during the year.

The number of Births registered during the year 1918 was 227 which is 119 below the average for the preceding ten years, yielding a rate of 13·0 per 1000. There were 10 still births during the year.

These figures are the lowest ever recorded.

*Deaths.*

The total number of Deaths registered during the

year 1916 was 264 which is 14 more than the previous ten years average, and yields a corrected death rate of 15.3 per 1000.

The total number of deaths registered during the year 1917 was 225 which is 26 less than the previous ten years average, and yields a corrected death rate of 14.1 per 1000.

The total number of Deaths registered during the year 1918 was 239 which is 11 less than the previous ten years average, and yields a corrected death rate of 15.3 per 1000.

#### CAUSES OF DEATH.

##### *Zymotic Class.*

The Zymotic Class of Diseases was responsible during 1916 for 32 deaths (the average for ten years 1905—1915 being 18.6); of these 2 were due to Whooping Cough, 3 Puerperal Fever, 4 to Scarlet Fever, 6 to Influenza, and 17 to Diphtheria and Croup.

During the year 1917 for 23 deaths; of these 3 were due to Influenza, 5 to Measles, and 15 to Diphtheria and Croup.

During the year 1918 for 51 deaths; of these 5 each were due to Measles and Diphtheria or Croup, 9 to Whooping Cough, and 32 to Influenza.

In all cases of infectious disease the premises have been promptly inspected, and careful investigation made

to discover the source of infection, any sanitary defects discovered being remedied forthwith.

The local milk supply was free from suspicion in every instance.

### *Scarlet Fever.*

During the year 1916, 147 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, 4 of which died.

During the year 1917, 21 cases were notified, and

During the year 1918, 17 cases were notified.

The majority of these were mild attacks.

### *Diphtheria.*

During the year 1916, 65 cases of Diphtheria were notified resulting in 17 deaths.

During the year 1917, 112 cases were notified resulting in 15 deaths.

During the year 1918, 52 cases were notified resulting in 5 deaths.

Many of these cases have been of a malignant type.

We keep a stock of Antitoxin for free distribution at the Sanitary Office, available for the use of Doctors for the cure and prevention of Diphtheria among the poor.

We continue to use and appreciate the facilities given by the County Council for the bacteriological examination in cases of suspected Diphtheria and Phthisis.



*Influenza.*

During the year 1916, Influenza was responsible for 6 deaths, during 1917 for 3 deaths, and during 1918 for 32 deaths.

The disease became so virulent about the middle of 1918 that we circularised every house and mill in the district with leaflets of full instructions, closed all schools for a period of fourteen days, and obtained the assistance of school teachers and clergy of all denominations in helping to combat the epidemic. The two places of amusement were again voluntarily closed to all children under the age of 12 years.

*Measles.*

During the year 1916, 64 cases of Measles were notified, no death occurring.

During the year 1917, 1104 cases of Measles were notified, with 5 deaths.

During the year 1918, 108 cases of Measles were notified, 5 deaths resulting.

The schools were closed for various periods and leaflets of instructions left in all instances.

I am of opinion that the dread of the School Attendance Officer has had much to do with spreading the infection, as the people are afraid to keep a child at home whilst sickening prior to the child being ill enough to warrant the calling in of medical advice.

Mr. Allan Milton the proprietor of the Leek Theatre and the Salisbury Picture Palace, assisted by not allowing any child under 12 years of age to visit these places of amusement during the epidemic.

### *Phthisis.*

Phthisis has been responsible during 1916 for 26 deaths, during 1917 for 22 deaths, and during 1918 for 7 deaths.

During the year 1916, 39 cases of Pulmonary Phthisis were notified; during 1917, 26 cases were notified; and during 1918, 37 cases were notified.

Warnings and instructions with regard to spitting have been issued, and spitting flasks and a regular supply of disinfectants were provided for patients.

Disinfection of premises is carried out in every case after death occurs.

During the war period Mr. Green, Sanitary Inspector, has undertaken the erection, supervision, and taking down of Shelters for the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton, and Dudley Joint Committee for Tuberculosis.

### SCHOOL DISINFECTION.

I am of opinion that regular and systematic disinfection of all the various schools in the district (whether elementary or otherwise) would be beneficial and greatly assist in combating zymotic diseases.

## MILL DISINFECTION.

In December, 1918, the Sanitary Inspector circularised the whole of the Manufacturers relative to the proper disinfection of Factories and Workshops, with the result that so far about one half their number are now procuring their disinfecting fluids of a proper coefficient through the Sanitary Department. It will be beneficial both to the Manufacturers of the Town and the Sanitary Department if the whole of the Manufacturers will see their way to adopt the scheme.



## SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT UNDER ARTICLE XX.

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During the three years ending December, 1918, the work of the department has been carried out under such difficult conditions that it is impossible to correctly give the results in tabulated form as in previous years.

The performance of any new works has been entirely impossible and the question of securing labour for even necessitous work has been very difficult.

My thanks are due to the various builders of the town for the generous treatment received from them in always assisting by giving work required by me first call on the small amount of labour they have had to carry on with.

### COUNTY INSPECTION.

During the year 1916 Mr. Hutchinson the County Sanitary Inspector made a fairly detailed inspection principally of the older parts of the district, making practically a house to house inspection of 15 streets or areas, representing 378 houses (over 10 per cent of the total). In addition to this all the Cowsheads, Slaughter-Houses, Common Lodging-Houses, and 10 factories and 7 bake-houses. This was followed by an inspection of the District by Dr. George Reid the County Medical Officer of Health, who issued a special report on "The Sanitary Circumstances of the Leek Urban District" dated 23rd December, 1916, to the Staffordshire County Council.

This report was before the Sanitary Committee in the early part of 1917, and fully considered.

REMOVAL OF ASHES AND NIGHTSOIL.—The Scavenging Department removed during

Year.	LOADS OF		
	House Ashes and Garbage.	Nightsoil.	Shop Paper.
1916	4161	32	471
1917	3780	29	152
1918	3938	35	102

The 725 loads of shop paper were handed over to the Red Cross waste paper depot, where it was sorted and baled by voluntary labour, the proceeds going to the Red Cross Hospital.

RAG FLOCK ACT.—All the upholsterers and cabinet makers in the district buy their flocks under guarantee from the manufacturers that the provisions of the Rag Flock Act, 1911, have been carried out.

COLLECTION OF WASTE FOOD FOR PIG FEEDING arranged in 1917 for the collection of contents of receptacles placed in suitable positions for reception of garbage suitable for pig feeding. The pig keepers removed same twice weekly.

BONE COLLECTION.—Acting on the suggestions of the National Salvage Council an organized collection of bones from private houses and retail butchers' shops was introduced in July, 1918.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.—There are 3 houses registered under the Common Lodging-houses Acts for the reception of 74 casual lodgers.

The house situate in Ct. 1., Church Street, has not been used since 1916 as a Common Lodging House, owing to its condition.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—There are 7 premises situate at various points in the town licensed for occupation as Slaughter-houses.

During 1918 a New License has been granted to Mr. Phillip Hammersley to use a building at rear of Gaunt Buildings, Derby Street, as a slaughter house for pigs only.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 23 Bakehouses within the district, all of which were inspected half-yearly, and at other time as occasion required.

PETROLEUM STORES.—There are 6 Licenses in force for the keeping and sale of Petroleum that flash under 73 degrees Farenheit's thermometer (the maximum quantity stores never to exceed 100 gallons) and 1 for the keeping and sale of Calcium Carbide. There are also 2 private storehouses for the keeping of Petroleum under the Home Secretary's order.

GAS SUPPLY.—The purity of the Gas supplied to the town was tested from time to time in the manner required by the 34th and 35th Vic., chap. 41. No impurity arising from the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen was shown by the test made at the Town Hall during these years.

INTERMENTS WITHIN THE TOWN.—Interments took place in the Burial Grounds attached to St. Edward's Church and the ground attached to Mount Pleasant Wesleyan Chapel as follows:—

Year 1916	St. Edwards,	5.	Mount Pleasant,	1
„ 1917	„	2.	„	2
„ 1918	„	1.	„	5

The Provisions of the Orders in Council relating thereto were duly observed.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 AND 1884.—During the three years ending December, 1918, no Canal Boats were inspected within the Urban Sanitary District of Leek.

DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS ORDER, 1885.—There are 43 persons registered under the above Order. 20 are Milk Shops, and the remainder Dairies and Cow-Sheds. There are 167 milch cows kept. All the said premises were inspected once during each year.

SCABIES.—To combat the breakout of Scabies (chiefly amongst children of School age) which we have experienced during the period of the war I enquired carefully as instructed into each outbreak, with the result, that the Sanitary Committee erected a bathing establishment and disinfector at the Gas Works immediately adjoining the railway station for the use of Soldiers returning home on leave.

In a short time after opening same, practically all soldiers returning home on leave went straight there from the railway station, had a bath, left their uniforms to be



dealt with for 2 days, and went home in clean civilian clothes.

What few cases we now are experiencing, I give out free a solution for painting same with which is effective.

OVERCROWDING.—This has been very difficult to grapple with owing to the shortage of accommodation.

During the war there has been a large increase of female labour in the town, girls coming in from all surrounding villages by cycle and train, many coming from the Potteries who had to reside in the town from the Sunday night to Saturday dinnertime.

In 1917 I took a census of all girls lodging in the town. There were 497 houses accommodating 921 girls in numbers varying from 1 to 11 at each house.

I presented this register to "The Leek Advisory Committee for Woman's War Employment (Industrial)"

The register was divided in nine districts, and a district allotted to each member of the Committee for the purpose of inspection periodically.

Mr. Morton, the Manager of the Local Employment Exchange and myself approached the local press for insertion of an appeal to people willing to accommodate girls to give in their names and address at the Employment Exchange.

The Committee also addressed a letter to the General Manager of the North Staffordshire Railway Company



asking the Company to issue Workmen's Tickets to the women and girls employed in the Silk Mills, who travel to and from the Potteries.

This has resulted in a Special Workmen's Train (with special reduced tickets) being put on between Leek and the Potteries enabling the girls to return home each evening and be at Leek in time for work each morning.

FRANK GREEN,

Sanitary Inspector.

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**MILK SUPPLY.**—The milk produced or sold in the town is generally of a good wholesome quality.

**FOOD SUPPLY.**—The food supply of the town is generally good.

**WATER SUPPLY.**—The water supply is sufficient, wholesome, and free from risk of serious pollution taking place within the district.

**SEWAGE DISPOSAL.**—The new installation is working well and continues to give good results. The character of our crude sewage is of such unusual strength that the sprinklers cannot deal with a sufficient quantity; in order that this may be done we require a special settling tank and an increased number of sprinklers.

**EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.**—The system in vogue for the disposal of excrement is mainly the water-carriage system, the remaining privies being gradually replaced by wash-

down closets, either hand-flushed or furnished with flushing apparatus. There are 69 privies now in existence in the district, 30 of which are in positions where no sewers are available in the outlying rural portions of the district.

**REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.**—The removal of house refuse is accomplished by the public scavengers employed by the Council, who make weekly rounds to collect the contents of the movable receptacles; otherwise where ashpits exist these are emptied on notice being given to the Authority. There are now only 24 ashpits in existence (9 of which are emptied weekly). These will be abolished as quickly as possible.

The disposal of refuse consists in its being emptied on the "tip" at the sewage farm. It is covered with soil almost as it is tipped.

**STATEMENT REGARDING HOUSING ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED BY ARTICLE V OF THE HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS 1910.**

The housing question must again be described as acute.

On March, 12th, 1912 a detailed report was			
presented showing number of houses to be			
	...	...	3764
Number of houses erected since is			
	...	...	143
			<hr/>
			3907
,, ,, ,, closed since is			
	...	...	23
			<hr/>
,, ,, ,, at present time			
	...	...	3884
			<hr/>

The estimated population at March 1912 was	16757
„ „ normal increase of population during interim is ... ..	319
Given estimated population [present time of	<u>17076</u>

The 120 houses increased during interim gives accommodation at 4.5 persons per house for a population of ... ..	540
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The estimated normal increase of population is	319
giving	<u>221</u>
persons at 4.5 per house accommodated by 49 houses	

Estimated Number Three-bedroomed houses required March, 1912 ... ..	200
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The surplus houses after housing the normal estimated increase in population is ... ..	49
	<u>151</u>

Number of houses which can only be adequately dealt with by means of closing orders ...	<u>87</u>
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This leaves a need for 238 houses at the present time for our estimated normal population. This estimate does not include the houses required by the young men now returning from the army, who have married and left their wives living with their parents awaiting their return.

It is impossible at the present time to obtain a house in the town.

In August 1918 The Council met in Conference Mr. Stewart, Housing Inspector of the Local Government Board and decided

That the necessary steps be taken to acquire by provisional agreement sites for the erection, after the war, of 200 workmen's dwellings and that the necessary plans be prepared for submission to the Local Government Board.

A Housing Committee has been formed, and provisional agreements entered into for a very suitable site of 23.45 acres for the erection of workmen's dwellings, in accordance with the Government Scheme of 12 houses to the acre.

No time should be lost in pushing on with the erection of the houses.

The area known as "Getliffe's Yard," situate Court 5, Derby Street, dealt with in 1914 by closing orders being made in respect to the houses therein, has been dealt with as follows. Numbers 19, 21, and 23 converted into a Printing Works; Numbers 18, 20, and 22 converted into a Stable and Motor Garage; Number 1, converted into Washhouse for adjoining property in Derby Street, leaving the remaining houses still to be dealt with when houses are obtainable for the tenants.

Year.	NUMBER OF DWELLING-HOUSES							
	Inspected under and for the purpose of		on Inspection considered unfit for human habitation.	represented to Authority with view to Closing Order being made.	for which Closing Orders were made.	in which defects were remedied without Closing Order.	put in order after Closing Order had been made.	No. of defects dealt with under Public Health Acts.
	Section 17	Public Health Acts.						
1916	...	301	...	...	...	...	...	301
1917	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	280
1918	...	294	...	...	...	...	...	294



INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The mortality for the years 1916, 1917 and 1918 show a decrease, the rate being 92·7 per 1000 Births for 1916, 103·7 per 1000 Births for 1917 and 88·1 per 1000 Births for 1918 as compared with 113·4 for the preceding 5 years.

*To the Medical Officer of Health for the Leek Urban District.*

During the years 1916, 1917, and 1918 the work has followed on the same system as previously, with improvement from time to time.

The number of Visits made are as follows

	1916		1917		1918	
	Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Child- ren	Visits	Child- ren	Visits	Child- ren	Visits
Children born during year and up to 12 months ...	298	2832	272	1986	223	1495
Children 1 to 5 years ...	751	6972	864	7916	941	8601
Total Visits ... ..	1049	9804	1136	9902	1164	1096

In each house, cards giving hints on "Infant feeding" have been supplied, and in most cases these have been appreciated, and the advice given therein carried out.

The number of Mothers returning to their work in the Mills at the end of the first or second month, giving their babies out to nurses are

During 1916	...	...	75
„ 1917	...	...	73
„ 1918	...	...	41



The figure for 1918 being much smaller than in any previous year, notwithstanding the fact that the employment of female labour in the town was in great demand, the persons engaged to act as nurses are being chosen with more thoughtful discretion than formerly.

The number of cases of Ophthalmia visited were during 1916 seven, 1917 six and 1918 five. These have been visited three and four times daily and all made satisfactory recovery except one. This was sent to Hartshill Infirmary (home conditions not being suitable) where it eventually died. In all cases the eyes are carefully noticed at my first visit, treatment being given on the slightest sign of a suspicious nature, with the full concurrence of all the medical men of the district.

During the past 3 years I have from time to time reported on the method of feeding in vogue, and I am pleased to say breast feeding is becoming more extensively adopted.

The supervision of Children from 1 to 5 years is still being well received. Advice as to diet, clothing, fresh air, etc., has been given, in needful cases special treatment suggested, and, where necessary medical attention recommended.

The Child's Welfare Centre was opened on Thursday, September 19th, 1918, and has been opened every Thursday since, from 2-30 to 4-0 p.m. for infants, and from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. for mothers.

Now that the Child's Welfare Centre is established and the Honorary Medical Officer, Dr. Mary M. Carding, is empowered to provide milk, cod liver oil, etc., in needful

cases, this branch of the work should show good results as time goes on. Far too many children are sent to school at four and even at three years of age.

During the year 1916, seventeen notifications of pregnancy were received but no notifications were received during years 1917 and 1918.

L. HALL,

Health Visitor.



“TABLE II.”  
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING  
THE YEARS 1916, 1917, 1918.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Year.			Cases removed to Leek Isolation Hospital.		
	1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918
Puerperal Fever ... ..	2					
Diphtheria including Mem- branaceous Croup ... ..	65	112	52	50	106	49
Erysipelas ... ..	6	5	4			
Scarlet Fever ... ..	147	21	17	138	17	15
Phthisis { (a) Under Tuberculosis Regu- lations, 1908 .. ..	39	26	37			
(b) Ditto 1911 .. ..						
(c) Others .. ..	9	5	7			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	6	5	5			
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	1					
Chicken Pox ... ..	...	4	1			
Measles ... ..	64	1104	108			
Totals ... ..	339	1282	231	185	123	64

Percentage of Total Removals to Hospital:—  
1916 Diphtheria, 76·9.   Scarlet Fever, 91·8.  
1917       ,,   94·6.       ,,       ,,   80·9.  
1918       ,,   94·2.       ,,       ,,   88·2.

LEEK URBAN DISTRICT ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Situate Ashbourne Road, in Leek Urban Area. 18 beds, 3 diseases can be treated concurrently.

Number of Patients in Hospital, January 1st, 1916 ... ..	29
do. do. admitted during 1916, 194; 1917, 162; 1918, 80	*436
do. do. discharged       ,, 199;   ,, 148;   ,, 81	428
do. do. died       ,, 14;   ,, 16;   ,, 5	35
do. do. in Hospital, December 31st, 1918 ... ..	2

The average duration in hospital of each patient discharged or died was during 1916, 42·6; 1917, 24·1; 1918, 26·3 days.

No Phthisis Sanatorium and Hospital Accommodation is provided.

\* Including cases admitted during  
1916, 3 cases of Scarlet Fever; 6 cases of Diphtheria.  
1917, 1       ,,       ,,   38   ,,       ,,  
1918, 6       ,,       ,,   8    ,,       ,,  
from the Leek Rural District.  
1918, { 1 case of Diphtheria from Macclesfield Rural District.  
      { 1   ,,   ,, Scarlet Fever from Cheadle       ,,       ,,

"TABLE III."

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING YEARS 1916, 1917, 1918.

	1916	1917	1918
1 Enteric Fever ... ..	0	0	0
2 Small Pox ... ..	0	0	0
3 Measles ... ..	0	5	5
4 Scarlet Fever ... ..	4	0	0
5 Whooping Cough ... ..	2	0	9
6 Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	17	15	5
7 Influenza ... ..	6	3	32
8 Erysipelas ... ..	0	0	0
9 Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	26	22	7
10 Tubercular Meningitis ... ..	3	0	0
11 Other Tubercular Diseases ... ..	4	2	4
12 Cancer, Malignant Diseases ... ..	15	16	12
13 Rheumatic Fever ... ..	1	2	0
14 Meningitis ... ..	3	1	1
15 Organic Heart Disease ... ..	33	25	27
16 Bronchitis ... ..	17	20	9
17 Pneumonia (all Forms) ... ..	13	14	25
18 Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	3	2	6
19 Diarrhoea &c., (Under 2 years) ... ..	3	4	3
20 Appendicitis & Typhlitis ... ..	0	1	1
21 Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	0	0	0
21A Alcoholism ... ..	0	0	0
22 Nephritis and Bright's Disease ... ..	9	13	6
23 Puerperal Fever ... ..	3	0	0
24 Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever ... ..	1	0	0
25 Congenital Debility, etc. ... ..	11	14	5
26 Violence, apart from Suicide ... ..	1	3	6
27 Suicide ... ..	0	1	3
28 Other Defined Diseases ... ..	89	62	73
Total ... ..	264	225	239





“TABLE IV.”

## INFANT MORTALITY.

1917. Net Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
ALL CAUSES—Certified	15	2	5	...	22	2	1	1	2	28
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Convulsions ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Heart Disease ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	3
Stomach Disease ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Skin Disease ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ulcer ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
{ Premature Birth... ..	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
{ Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ... ..	7	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
	15	2	5	...	22	2	1	1	2	28

Net Births in the year { Legitimate 254. Percentage of  
Illegitimate 16. Illegitimate Births, 5'9.

Net Deaths in the year of { Legitimate infants 27.  
Illegitimate infants 1.



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health  
FOR THE YEARS 1916, 1917, 1918,  
FOR THE  
URBAN DISTRICT OF LEEK,  
ON THE  
Administration of the Factory and  
Workshop Act, 1901, in connection  
with Factories, Workshops, Laund-  
ries, Workplaces, and Homework.

## 1.—INSPECTION.

### INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTOR OR INSPECTOR OF NUISANCE.

Premises.  1	Number of		
	Inspections.  2	Written Notices.  3	Prosecutions  4
FACTORIES ... .. (Including Factory Laundries) ...	53	...	...
WORKSHOPS ... .. (Including Workshops Laundries)	79	16	...
WORKPLACES ... .. (Other than Outworkers' Premises mentioned in Part 3 of this report)	32	...	...
	164	16	...

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.  1	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions.  5
	Found.  2	Remedied.  3	Referred to H.M. Inspector.  4	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	8	8	...	...
Want of Ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...
<i>Sanitary Accommodation :—</i>				
Insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...
Unsuitable or Defective ... ..	63	62	...	...
Not Separate for Sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	71	70	...	...



5.—OTHER MATTERS.		
CLASS. (1)	NUMBER. (2)	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ... ..	...	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector, remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) { Notified by H.M. Inspector '...	...	2
Other ... ..	...	2
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—		
Certificates granted during the year... ..	...	...
In use at the end of the year ... ..	...	1

J. MOUNTFORT JOHNSON, M.D.,  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
I	2
Dressmakers, Tailors, Milliners, and Hosiery Establishments...	70
Bakehouses ... ..	23
Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Carriage Builders, Wheelwrights, and Woodcarvers ... ..	29
Boot, Shoe, and Clog Repairers ... ..	16
Blacksmiths, Cycle Repairers, Tinsmiths and Plumbers ...	20
Saddlers, Coopers, Painters, Sculptors, Timber Yards ...	7
Basket Makers, Rope Walks, Whiplash Making ... ..	4
Cardboard Box Making, Silk Balling, Silk Warehouses...	20
Trimming Warehouse, Fire Lighting Shop... ..	2
Doll Factory ... ..	1
Total Number of Workshops in Leek ... ..	192

One Underground Bakehouse in use at end of year

3.—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										
NATURE OF WORK. *	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists. (8)	Prosecutions.		Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises. (11)
	Sending twice in the Year.							Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists. (9)	Failing to send lists. (10)	
	Sending once in the Year.									
	Lists. (2)	Con-tractors (3)	Work-men. (4)	Lists. (5)	Con-tractors (6)	Work-men. (7)				
(1)							(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Wearing Apparel—										
(1) Making, &c	...	...	...	6	...	294	...	...	...	...
(2) Cleaning & washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

3.—HOME WORK, continued.

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.				OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.			
Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Orders made (S. 110.)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).	
(12)		(13)		(14)	(15)	(16)	
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